THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY Her, One Year. FOR Three Months
THE OMARIA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year. 200
WEEKLY HEE, ONE YEAR. 200
OMARA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 918 FARNAM STREET.
CRICAGO OFFICE 367 HOOKERY BUILDING.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNG BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513
FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Epiron OF THE BEE.
BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business latters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing Company, Obaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Res Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily. Bee for the Week ending February 2, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, Jan. 27. Monday, Jan. 28. Tuesday, Jan. 29. ednesday, Jan. 30 Triursday, Jan. 31 Friday, Feb. 1 Saturday, Feb. 2. .15,977

State of Nebras a.

State of Nebras a. { ss. County of Douglas, { ss. County of Douglas, { ss. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of January, 1888, 18,266 copies; for February, 1888, 18,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,858 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18 181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,245 copies; for July, 1888, 18,035 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18, 185 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,044 copies; for November, 1888, 18,154 copies. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

THE country can console itself for not engaging in a tussel with Bismarck, so long as the fight of the dry goods jobbers in gingham continues.

MONTANA is about to pass laws prohibiting gambling in the territory, and it looks as if the three-card monte gentry will have to move on.

UNDER a prohibition act Providence, R. I., has five hundred and twentynine liquor saloons flourishing in open defiance of the law. Let our prohibition friends roll this morsel under their tongues at leisure.

THE normal school craze which has taken hold of twenty Nebraska legislators finds its counterpart in the free text-book idea running riot in Illinois. A package of bills to that effect has been introduced in that state, and all the back county members have not yet been heard from.

THE committee on legislation of the city council of St. Paul has recommended in its report that the expense for the maintenance and improvement of that city be cut down from three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars called for by the estimates to one million, five hundred thousand. That would look as if economy and re trenchment were to be something more than mere promises, and would indicate that St. Paul has got to the end of her burse-strings.

THE laws of Kansas do not adequately protect mechanics and laborers from the loss of their wages. Contractors and employers have grossly abused this power in their dealings with them. and in consequence relief has been asked from the legislature. A bill has fust been introduced into both houses to give the workman a first lien upon the property he creates. This will undoubtedly be enacted, and the remedy will be applied which will be adequate to secure the mechanic and laborer from traud and imposition.

THE government cannot be accused of shirking in its duties toward educat-Ing the Indians. The statistics indicate a slow but gradual growth in the work of Indian training. The government supports two hundred and thirtythree schools, with an enrollment of over fifteen thousand pupils, maintained at a cost of one million, two hundred thousand dollars. The Indian problem can only be solved by teaching the young to read and write the English language, and to become skilled in manual work.

THE army, as well as that part of the bublic interested in marksmanship, will be interested in learning that the Nevada Trophy, one of the most valued of the prizes annually contended for in the service, was awarded this year to Company H, Seventh infantry, Captain H. B. Freeman, stationed at Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyoming. It is gratifying to learn that the records for marksmanship for all previous years were broken by Company H, Seventh infantry. This would certainly indicate that a high degree of excellence in rifle shooting has been attained, and that Our crack shots can compare favorably with any marksmen in the English or German armies.

THE proposition which it is reported Mr. Hall will submit to the legislature pext Tuesday, declaring vacant the flisputed seats in the house from Douglas county, and opposing the seating of any of the republican contestants, is not worthy of being seriously entertained. The house cannot justly dispose of the matter by any such arbitrary makeshift, even if the constitutionality of such a proceeding were not questionable. Douglas county is entitled to full reprepentation in the legislature, and it is the duty of the house in the contested seats before it to determine who are entitled to the seats in dispute, so that the right of this county to be represented by a full delegation shall not be abridged. It would be discred-Atable to the house to avoid its obligation in this matter by doing an injustice to the people of Douglas county, and we do not believe a majority of the repub-

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. The board of education of St. Paul has unanimously authorized the entire abandonment of the system of examinations for promotion in the city high school, and the substitution therefor of an individual record, based upon the teacher's judgment instead of upon marks given for daily recitations. Almost coincident with this action of the St. Paul school poard appeared the report of a committee of the New York board of education appointed to investigate the method of teaching and study pursued in the public schools of that city. The report attributed such evils as exist under the present system to the marking and examination methods employed. In the opinion of the committee these methods place both the pupils and the teachers in a false position, and one that is disadvantageous for the production of good and enduring work.

The committee condemns the system unqualifiedly. It says that it offers an inducement to all teachers to devote every energy to the preparation of the class for the expected and ofttime dreaded examination, and the work of instruction is at times carried on with a total disregard of the real advancement of the children in knowledge, character or mental power. It furnishes a stimulus to the teacher to cram and load the memory of the pupil with facts and figures to be retained for a time, and then drawn out at the proper moment for the expected and ooked-for questions. Accuracy of statement and correctness of answer are counted far peyond their true value, and even among the youngest children the memory is used as an educational tool to a degree that should not be tolerated even in the education of adults. Objections to the examination system of a nearly similar nature were brought to bear on the St. Paul board of education. It was urged that the practice of promotion by marks, the examination and not the daily recitation the great feature of the pupil's work, thus encouraging cramming and discouraging patient daily study; that it subjects pupils to a mental and nervous strain which is datrimental to health; that It consumes time which might more profitably be spent in the regular work of study and instruction, and that it tends to dishonesty by enabling the teacher to work up examination papers beyond their deserts, in order to get rid of an undesirable student, to promote a favorite, or to secure an individual record by advancing the greatest possible number of pupils to

the next highest grade. This concurrent testimony from responsible sources against the generally prevailing examination system in the public schools of the country might be supplemented by the opinions of intelligent educators, both in England and this country. But without such endorsement the testimony is worthy of serious consideration. The evils that are found in the public schools of New York as a result of the examination system must necessarily exist to some extent wherever a like system is in vogue, and if the system has no adrantages there it cannot reasonably be expected to show any elsewhere. It has its advocates, but the weight of evidence is obviously against the system. and its general abandonment in favor of a method more in accord with the suggestions of experience and more enlightened views of school government is doubtless only a question of time.

INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION. The rejection by the United States senate of the Phelps-Roseberry extradition treaty, negotiated three years ago, postpones indefinitely an extension of present treaty stipulations between Great Britain and the United states for the surrender of criminals. The negotiation of the rejected treaty was undertaken in compliance with a strong sentiment in this country that the time had come to shut the doors of the Canadian asylum for American empezzlers and defaulters, but in order to secure this concession from Great Britain our minister was required to agree to the surrender of a class of political offenders, Mr. Phelps having stated in his note accompanying the treaty that it would be impossible to effect any additional extradition agreement that did not include this provision. A very vigorous sentiment was immediately developed against the section of the treaty

relating to political offences, and it was stricken out. But a large majority of the senate seems to have concluded that the wiser course was not to relegate the matter to diplomatic controversy, but to make final disposition of it, leaving it with the next administration to renew extradition negotiations if it shall think proper to do so. Thus the Canadian asylum remains open to American rogues, with less chance than before of its being closed. The significance of this will appear when it is stated that a partial list of embezzlements committed in the United States during the past three

years, by persons who fled to Canada,

amounted to upwards of four million

dollars.

The Webster-Ashburton treaty, negotiated in 1842, is still in force, but its extradition features are admittedly insufficient. It provides for the surrender of persons charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper. The embezzler and the defaulter were not so common fortyeight years ago as they have been within the last dozen years, or this class of crime would doubtless long ago have received treaty recognition. Meanwhile a new political offence has also appeared, and it seems quite probable that so long as tiffs country refuses to regard it as extraditable, Great Britain will not close the doors of its American colony to our embezzlers. The immediate tendency of this may be to encourage this class of crime, but unfortunate as this would be the government could not abandon its traditional policy in order to avoid the danger of increasing the colony of American rogues in Canada. We have

does not appear to be any sound reason why we should now depart from it. particularly as the British government ought to feel equally anxious with the government of the United States to protect the Dominion of Canada against the increasing invasion of American rogues. It is impossible to say whether the next administration will renew negotiations for enlarging the list of extraditable offenses, but it would seem that Canada in self-protection would adopt measures to exclude American fugitives from justice who are guilty of crimes not recognized by treaty arrangements.

THE presidents of the western railroads, after a week of hesitancy, have completed their work of revising their agreements and are now awaiting the signatures of the twenty-two roads to the document which is to be as sacred as the constitution. The avowed object of this inter-state railway association is the enforcement of the provisions of the inter-state commerce act. In other words, one railroad is to watch the other, and if the offender is caught cutting rates, discrimination in favor of persons or places, bribing scalpers or doing any of those tricks of the trade practiced only by general railroad managers and their aides, it is to be promptly handed over to the mercies of the inter-state commission. By this means, it is expected that railroads can be made to observe faith with each other as well as to obey the law of the land. In order to carry out this plan, A. F. Walker, one of the members of the inter-state commerce commission, is to be asked to leave his position at seven thousand five hundred a year and to accept the chairmanship of the new railway association at twenty-five thousand dollars. So far but little fault can be found with the action of the railroad presidents. Their agreement looks fair, their choice of Commissioner Walker is excellent. He is a man well qualified as the arbiter and harmonizer of conflicting interests. He has been identified with the railroad question for Tears, and coming fresh from the inter-state commerce commission to the railroad association, he is free from the entanglements and prejudices which taint so many railroad men. Whether the agreement, if finally adopted, will be effective when put into force remains to be seen. It may be but a rope of sand, or it may succeed in adjusting the differences and evils complained of.

SENATOR ALLISON'S declination of the treasury portfolio will be very generally regretted by republicans in the west and northwest. Indeed, no other man, except, perhaps, Senator Sherman, would be so acceptable to republicans throughout the country at the head of the treasury, and not even the Ohio senator would enjoy more fully the confidence of the business public. The declination is both disappointing to the party and embarrassing to the president-elect, but its most serious results may be that a western man will not be selected for the treasury department -certainly none can be of equal capacity with Senator Allison, and possessing to the extent that he does the confidence of the public. If his motive, as inferred, for declining to go into the cabinet was mainly personal, he has surrendered far more to individual friendship than the circumstances just tify. The party had a claim upon him which he should have held superior to all others.

WHAT is Omaha doing to attract the flow of eastern capital and to encourage investment and enterprise? Within the next few months the millions of idle dollars in the banks of the east will seek an outlet. Capitalists are scanning the maps of the country from Lake Superior to St. Louis, and from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains for those cities and industries which offer them the greatest inducements. There is rivalry in all the wideawake cities, Minneapolis, St. Paul. Kansas City and Denver to induce permanent investment in their midst. In this race Omaha can not afford to sit still and allow her rivals to take the lead. It demands unity of action, confidence in our resources, faith in our future and public spirited energy on the part of our citizens. But more vital than all, Omaha cannot afford to repudiate her pledges of good faith, nor shake the confidence of foreign invest-

A RAILROAD bill has been introduced into the Colorado legislature for the purpose of regulating the transportation rates of that state. It provides for the election by the governor, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state and atterney general of a board of three railroad commissioners, who are vested with authority to determine what are just and reasonable rates and to prohibit extortionate charges and discrimination. But as the bill provides no penalties and affords shippers no relief not already available under the law, and only increases the difficulties of obtaining redress, the whole affair seems to be a convenient back-door arrangement for the benefit of the railroads them-

selves. THE insurance bill introduced in the state senate should receive very careful consideration, so that its provisions shall be made so explicit that there will be no possibility of evading them. The proper regulation of insurance companies is a matter that has given the legislatures of the older states a good deal of trouble, and in some of them a reform in insurance laws is now demanded. The exposure of fraudulent insurance companies in New York within the past two years made a rather startling showing of how a law supposed to be very nearly perfect could be evaded and the people defrauded by swindling schemers pretending to be mutual insurance companies. Nebraska should profit by such experiences.

THE annual session of the National Educational association which takes place this summer at Nashville, Tenn., pprove the proposition of Mr. Hall. | simply followed English example with | will be of more than ordinary interest. | lice |

will be an exhaustive showing of the | pointments. I was convinced that you progress made in education in the were arrayed against law and order, south. Prominent educators from all points of the southern states will be present in order to point out the needs understood it. This was immediately and necessities of that section. It is followed by the repeal of the ordinance pleasing to note that the southern people have taken a strong interest in this subject. Governor Taylor, of cation. Tennessee has spoken favorably of the meeting and the necessity of awakening a universal interest for education through the south. If the National Educational association be instrumental in stirring up a genuine revival of learning in the states where the greatest illiteracy exists, its mission will be of the greatest value, not only to the people of the south, but to the whole

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Isaac S. Hascall: You have taken it upon yourself to propound some questions to me through the columns of the Republican, over the signature of "Union Laborer," which I propose to answer frankly and without reserve.

You ask in all candor whether 1 should consider a space 132 feet square ground enough for a city hall of a growing city like Omaha, if the lots adjoining belonged to anybody excepting my-

In answer to this I will ask you and all others who have doubts on this point, to make an inspection of the interior of the New York Life building, which covers a space of 120x132 feet, and of THE BEE building, which is exactly 102 feet square. There are twenty very large offices in the New York Life building on each floor. Each of these offices is large enough to accommodate any city officer. There are from twenty-eight to thirty-eight offices on each floor of THE BEE building, with a large court in the center, forty-four feet square. Now, if the city has three stories for the use of the officials, and one story for a council chamber and committee rooms, there will be ample accommodation for all city officials Omaha may have within the next hundred years. There will be ample room for a city of a million of people, and nearly double the space that is now occupied by the municipal officials of New York city in their city hall. The two remaining stories will afford all the space needed for the public library and board of education and leave more than a dozen large offices without occupants. And if in due time a public library building is erected elsewhere the city will have rooms to let in the city hall.

You want to know whether the trade between Hon. William A Paxton and the city and county officials was not made through my influence with these officials?

I do not pretend to deny and never have denied that I personally advised the trade between Mr. Paxton and the county and city whereby Omaha secured the erection of the three hundred thousand dollar Paxton block in place of a law suit between the city and county. The trade has given Omaha and Sixteenth street within four years not only the Paxton block but the board of trade building, the Y. M. C. A. building and J. J. Broan's block, not to mention two buildings above Sixteenth street, on which over eleven hundred thousand dollars have been expended. As you were a councilman when this trade was made between Paxton and city officials, and you voted for the exchange of property, you know best whether my personal influence was potential in the consummation of this arrangement.

You ask me whether or not the ordinance locating the city hall on Farnam was passed through my promise to Ed Leeder to support him for sheriff.

No such promise was made by me directly or indirectly, although Leeder may have expected my support at the fall election if he was nominated.

You inquire whether it is not a fact that at the time I-was offered ten thousand dollars by members of the council above the appraised value of my lots adjoining the city hall, but refused to

This is one of the many impudent falsehoods that have been circulated industriously by yourself and your associntes in the present campaign. How could any member of the city council offer to buy my lots when at the time of the location of the city hall there was not a dollar in the treasury with which to build even the foundation of the city hall, and the council had to contract with the school board for an advance of twenty-five thousand dollars. Moreover; the proposition submitted to the people in 1885 did not authorize the expenditure of more than two hundred thousand dollars, and the building alone would cost

at least that sum. You ask me whether it is not a fact that I located THE BEE bouilding six feet east of our lot line before the city hall was commenced, and thereafter changed the plans and built up to my own line, carried nine inches of the footing into the city hail line and endangered the east foundation wall of the city hall by building the basement several feet deeper than the city hall basement walls?

These questions also embody a tissue of falsehoods concocted to delude, deceive and prejudice citizens against the Farnam street site. The city hall foundations were begun in the fall of 1886 and I had no plans for THE BEE building until July, 1887, and did not begin work on foundations until October, 1887, at a time when the basement of the city hall was where it was left by the contractors. I had proposed to the city council to deed to the city eight or ten feet of my lot if Seventeenth street was narrowed to ninety feet, which is ten feet wider than Broadway, New York, and providing that I was allowed to purchase and occupy the ten feet adjoining our lots. The city council passed the ordinance narrowing Seventeenth street; the appraisers were appointed and the appraisement made. when the new council, of which you were a member, came into power. That council, at the outset, started its fight on the police commission and against the introduction of the metropolitan police system, unless the councould dictate the police apand at the risk of having your enmity I planted myself in favor of the law as I narrowing Seventeenth street and by the vicious warfare on the city hall lo-

When the council went back on its

former action and refused me the priv-

ilege of purchasing the ten feet on Seventeenth street they abrogated the arrangement for securing part of my lots. My architect, Mr. Beeman, thought it a waste of space and unsightly to leave a twelve foot gap at the main front between THE BEE building and the city hall, but he left a recess six feet wide by fifty-two feet deep midway of the west wall of THE BEE building, which he considered ample for all the light and ventilation of both buildings. It is false that any part of THE BEE building footings occupy city ground. We asked the council for the privilege of party line footings, which is granted by all adjoining property owners, but you were the very man to object and defeat the resolution. The hue and cry raised by Building Inspector Whitlock, about the danger to the city hall foundation from THE BEE building was part of your plot for stopping work on the city hall. Everybody knows that the west walls of THE BEE building with four 8-foot buttresses of solid rock are a perfect bulwark against any possible spreading of the earth between the two buildings. You and your associates in the plot to repudiate the city's obligations may dupe some people by your gabble about the danger to the city building, but you can't name a responsible builder or reputable architect who will venture to support your allegation. As to your question about the convict labor bill two years ago, which can have no bearing in this city hall campaign, I refer you to Hon. C. J. Smith, who was a member of the house and cornestly opposed the bill. He will tell you that your invendoes are not only baseless, but that I urged him from beginning to end to oppose the bill. E. ROSEWATER.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS, Only In His Mind.

Fremont Tribune.

John M. Thurston and his friends still ling to the hope that the temporary chairnan of the national convention will be called into General Harrison's cabinet as secretary of the interior. In all probability John will fail to hear the still small voice calling him up higher.

Altogether Too Serious. Kearney Hub.

An Omaha clergyman who has been

oreaching on the "Mother-in-Law," concludes that there is too much brainless jesting and satire on this familiar subject. Undoubtedly he is right. The Hub always regarded the mother-in-law matter as entirely too serious to be jested about.

What Prohibition Will Do. Grand Island Independent, Prohibition would result in at least doubing the direct taxation in this city, and would also necessitate an increase of occupation tax to at least ten times the present amount. It would prove a business curse ome of its most carnest carnest

would be only too glad to shake off. And Mr. Harrison Knows It

Pierce County Call. The Nebraska delegation in congress are pressing John M. Thurston's name for secretary of interior. However much the Call may admire the abilities of Mr. Thurston under the circumstances General Harrison would not make a worse blunder than to place a railroad attorney at the head of this important capinet dosition. The interior department has been controlled too long already by railroad influence.

> They Had Better Not Dodge. Hastings Nebraskan.

A joint resolution is now pending before the legislature instructing the board of transportation to adopt a schedule of rates to prevent railroads from making unjust discriminations. This is popularly understood to be one of the chief duties of the board. anyway, and this instruction is equivalent to elling the board to perform its duties fearessly and impartially, upon the assumption that it had not done so. The board must understand, bowever, that the duty of lowering and equalizing the local tariff is an imperative one that it is not well for them to dodge.

But It's No Good. York Times.

Local freight rates in Nebraska, according to the report furnished the legislature by the state board of transportation, average about 50 per cent higher than in Iowa. We are compelled that amount solely because the state board does not compel the transportation companies to take less. Iowa formerly paid extortionate rates, as Nebraska is doing now, but the state board of railway commissioners cut them down to their present rates. They are still doing business in Iowa, at the old stand, though the people are paying less than two-thirds of what they used to pay, and of what Nebraska now pays. If our state board was good for anything at all it would proceed to knock off one-third of the local freight tariff, without delay and without ceremony.

As It Should Be. Is it not in the nature of things that our Policy should be peaceful? lowa's Horrors.

Iowa Lady: "Where is my husband!" Servant: "He just stepped out to the drug store, mum." "My goodness! Is he drink-

ing again!"

Not Surprising. Philadelphia North American. Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger is the name of the man who has captured Paris. With three middle names, it is no wonder he creates a sensation.

Editor Harrison's Opportunity. Hutchinson News. Russell Harrison, son of the presidentelect, is going to start a daily newspaper at Helena, Mont. He ought to get a scoop on the cabinet appointments. How to Win Bismarck.

Bismarck is now saying nice, complimentary things about England. If we had a bigger navy, perhaps he would be whispering soft nothings to Miss Columbia.

Something Wrong at Harvard.

Chicago News.

The cause of higher education strikes very rocky pieces of road now and then just as do other systems of mortal endeavor. This profound reflection is rendered seasonable by the news that Bates, the crack pitcher of the Harvard ball team, has been "cutting" his recitations, is far behind in his examinations, and consequently is in danger of being expelled. In the face of this impending | Sea," so as to familiarise himself with the calamity what is there in existence for a Harvard man?

Pity Poor New York. Chicago Tribuna,

With a street car strike, a glugham war, and Mrs. James Brown-Potter on hand all at the same time, New York is entitled to the tender sympathy of all good people. Another Donnelly Wanted.

New York Morning Journal,

The latest thing that has been proven is that not only did not Bacon write Shakespeare's wooks, but that neither did he write his own, inasmuch as they were the productions of Ben Jonson. It now remains to be discovered who wrote Ben Jonson.

Good Reform Material.

Philadelphia Ledger. Two out of four White Caps arrested in Bloomington, for having attempted to unlawfully regulate the moral of the community, were recognized as old offenders, each having a suspended penitentiary sentence hanging over his head. They are just the kind of people to take up with that kind of

SUBMISSION AND PROHIBITION. The Situation as Viewed By a Few State Papers.

Nebraska City News: There are times when submission does submit. Give the republicans due credit. For once they kept their promises and we will have submission. The republican party has virtually hoisted prohibition upon the people. They alone are responsible.

Plattsmouth Journal: A citizen of the second ward said this morning, (in view of the passage of the submission of the prohibitory amendment) that his home property cost \$1,500, and he would be glad to make an arrangement with some prohibitionist, in the event of that amendment carrying, to take 3% per cent of the present value on the idoption of prohibition in the state.

Beatrice Democrat: The campaign for two years will be on a double-headed constitutional amendment. The result will be to defeat them both. Some will vote for the high icense amendment who otherwise would nave voted for prohibition. The anti-pronibitionists will vote solid, and as a result. he constitutional amendments will be defeated. Had the proposition been fairly made upon prohibition, it would have carried. As it is, the question will probably be no nearer settled in two years than it is o-day.

Nebraska City Press: If Nebraska adopts prohibition it will be in the position of the boy who was warned not to play with powder, by someone who had had "experience." He said he had no use for any second-hand experience. The funeral was well attended. We have all heard of the youth who tickled he hind legs of a mule. As his father remarked on looking at the wrecked countenance: "He'll never be so handsome again but he'll have a darned sight more sense." All of which reminds the Press that some people insist on prohibition for Nebraska. Kearney Hub:-The whisky journals have

claimed that a majority of the voters of the party are opposed to the submission amendment. This statement is meeting with the ridicule it deserves at the hands of the submissionists. The majority of the republican party not only favor submission, but when the vote upon that question is counted it will be found that a majority also favor prohibition. The opposition to allowing the question to come before the people is a wise move on the part of liquor dealers, and when submission becomes a settled fact another wise move on their part will be to get ready to leave the state or to engage in some other business. Once in the hands of the people all talk of defeating the question is simply nonsense. It can't be done. Perhaps four counties in the state will give a small majority in favor of high license. To offset this there are more than fifty counties in which the vote for prohibition will be practically unanimous.

PANELS FOR THE CABINET.

Denver Republican: It would be sound policy for President Harrison to select his cabinet outside the senate. Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Allison's de-

clination is a calamity. The country needed him in the treasury department. Buffalo Express: And if John Wana

maker shall finally be made postmaster general, we think the country will be glad of it Atlanta Constitution: John Wanamaker doesn't know whether he is going to Europe or not. He can find out by applying to some of the newspaper correspondents.

Chicago News: "Thurston for an Office," is the headline over an article about Ne braska's candidate for cabinet honors. "Thirsting for an Office" would include republicans too numerous to mention.

Chicago News: If Mr. Wanamaker is pe culiarly fitted for any place it is the postmaster generalship. Doubtless he would make a respectable secretary of the navy. but at the head of the postoffice department he would have an opportunity to bring about important reforms which it needs a business man to handle. Chicago Inter Ocean: General Harrison

s no accidental novice. He knows the leading men in the republican party, and for years has himself been one of them. And what is more, he has the great good fortune of having the entire republican party, the party of intelligence and patriotism, to Giobe-Democrat: The Globe-Democrat

has not attempted to do much in the way of cabinet predictions, but it has asserted for some time that Mr. Blame would be secretary of state and Mr. Allison secretary of the treasury. We are now more confident than ever of these two appointments. And they will be good appointments, too. New York Herald: If then, we are to

have a distinctively republican administration during the next four years, and a distinctively republican policy-the people so decreed at the polls in November-Harrison can find no one more willing or able to bear his share of national responsibility than Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

Kansas City Journal: The democratic papers of New York City are lively in their opposition to Mr. Wanamaker for postmaster general, and the republican papers of that metropolis are not urging his claims. Perhaps New York people fear that we would have very slow mails un der a Philadelphia administration.

HUM OF THE PRESS.

Akron Telegram: Secretary Bayard should visit an underwriter. He needs a foreign policy badly.

St. Paul Globe: The dull times have struck Chicago. There hasn't been an anarchist sensation for two weeks. Atchison Globe: Did you ever talk to a

fair, sensible sort of a man that you did not feel ashamed of yourself? Hutchinson News: Commercial traveters may not hold anybody up, though they may

justly be styled road agents. Quincy Whig: Isn't it about time that somebody asked for Samoa particulars about the trouble in the Pacific ocean?

Kansas City News: The backbone of winter stiffens, but the backbone of the secretary of state, - Ah! Where is it! Minneapolis Tribune: Prado, the victim of the guillotine, read a story by Jules Verne

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the

geography of his newly chosen home,

Chicago Tribune: A man whom the papers call Jack the Ripper prowls about the atreets of St. Louis after dark and kisses young women whom he meets alone. He is unquestionably insane.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: It is stated that the king of Samoa wears nothing but whiskers and a string of beads. The inclement weather of late in his domain has caused him to put on a worried look. His only dissi-

pation nowadays is dancing the German. Boston Globe: If Lord Salisbury is the ramping, roaring, red haired jingo statesman that he has been represented to be, a wide sphere of usefulness would appear to be open to him in the vicinity of Samoa. The waves need ruling badly out there, if Brit-

annia has her ruler handy. Denver News: Jack Klein, who seems to be largely responsible for the Samoan war tempest, is a roving newspaper reporter of the Cutting build. If the Germans don't get his head, Jack will be quite a lion when he returns to the United States. He went out to Samoa about a year ago in the interest of a 'Frisce newspaper syndicate, and finding business a little dull, just got up a war for the fun and the money there was in it in a

GOOD OLD POEMS.

HOHENLINDEN Campbell, On Linden when the sun was low All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. And dark as winter was the flow Of Iser, rolling rapidly.

But Linden saw another sight. When the drum beat at dead of night. Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery.

news way.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed, Each horseman drew his battle blade, And furious, every charger neighed To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven, Then rushed the steed to battle driven And louder than the bolts of heaven, Far flashed the red artillery.

But redder yet that light shall glow On Linden's hills of stained snow, And bloodier yet the torrent flow Of Iser rolling rapidly,

Tis morn; but scarce you level sun Can pierce the war clouds, rolling dun, Where furious Frank and flery Hun Shout in their sulphurus canopy.

The combat deepens; On, ye brave! Who rush to glory or the grave; Wave Munich, all thy banners wave And charge with all thy chivalry.

Few, few shall part where many meet. The snow shall be their winding sheet, And every turf beneath their feet Shall be a soldier's sepulcher.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Rhea is playing the New England circuit Another Barnum's museum is threatened for New York. W. J. Florence is thinking seriously of playing "Falstaff."

Gus Williams is ill of rheumatic gout at Coutland, N. Y. Charles Coghlan's "Macbeth" is not liked by the New York playgoes.

Miss Minnie Palmer's season in the west is

proving the most prosperous one she ever Emma Abbott has rejoined her opera com-

cany, and has resumed her professional du-Miss Julia Marlowe, whose business con-

tinues to be phenomenal, will not appear in New York this season. Mary Anderson's business in Philadelphia has averaged \$2,700 a performance her engagement in the Quaker city. Kate Forsythe is to support Nat Goodwin

during the engagement of rowned comedian at the Fifth Avenue, New Marie Wainwright is to add Lady Teazle to ier repertoire soon. She acted the character

in San Francisco early in the season and met with unexpected success. Edna Carey, the pretty girl who played May Joyce in "A Dark Secret," has had to retire. A plunge into a tank of water eight times a week was too much for her.

Rice's "Corsair" company, after an un usualy long and successful out-of-town tournes, will return to New York on the 11th of March, opening at the Star theater. A new historical open air spectacle, similar to "Nero," of last season, is in course of

preparation by Mr. Imre Kiralfy for pre-sentation at Staten Island next summer. Clara Morris is to play a fortnight engage-ment next season at Mr. Murtha's Windsor, New York city, which is a long engagement on the Bowery, where frequent changes of programme are demanded.

Kathryn Kidder has not accepted Wilson Barrett's offer to act in his support next season, which was cabled from England, having been forced to decline through circumstances beyond her control.

De Wolf Hopper expects to make "the hit f his life" in "Fatmitza" with a topical duct, words and music by Eugene Oudin, the popular baritone of the McCaull company. Hopper sings the duet all by himself, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnetthas signed a contract with Daniel Frohman to write a society comedy for the Lyceum theater, The play will be finished and will probable

be produced before the close of the season.

The Stage says that the finished actress

who once was "Our Mary" became thirty years old January 28, 1889. Lay this para-graph away in some safe place for seventeen years, and then compare it with current matter on the same subject. It is not generally known, says a New York theatrical gossip, that Miss Pauline Hall was a pupil of Ilma di Murska, the famous prima donna, whose death in poverty was announced last week. Much of Miss

Haii's success as a vocalist is to be cre to the careful training given her by her ablo instructor. Manager E. E. Rice says that, owing to the

difficulty he has had, all on account of the inter-state commerce law, he proposes to to build a railroad himself for the accommodation of the Rice and Dixey companies. The cars will all be sleepers, each member to have a private room. Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch has tired

of the tribulations which her recently insti-tuted venture as the head and front of an English opera company have brought her and she is determined to withdraw from all connection with the organization and return to New York. Suits for salary and for unfulfilled contracts in connection with the opera company will probably be numerous.

Stuart Robson will begin his tour as an ir dividual star under the management of William R. Hayden about October 1, in Steele Mackaye's written to order romantic play. The scene is laid in Spain in the seventeenth entury, and Mr. Robson's character is century, and Mr. Robson's character is a quaintly humorous one drawn, we are told, upon Shakspearian lines. The scenery will be painted by Phil Goatcher. The new play and "The Henrietta" will comprise Mr. Rob-son's repertoire, and the tour will extend to the Pacific coast. Frank Mordaunt or M. Kennedy will probably be seen in Mr. Crane's role in "The Henrietta."

If Mrs. Potter plays Rosalind next season she will wear short boots in the Forest of Arden scene. Grace Hawthorne is ill in London. The

fight to establish herself there has exhausted er physically. Maggie Mitchell is to produce a new play, "Ray," at the Fourteenth street theater, New York city, in February.

Modjeska, in San Francisco, began what will probably be her farewell tour as a star. A lengthy period of idleness passed at her ranch in southern California has had benesonal appearance.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., has finally signed with Daniel Frohman for a period of two years. She will be a star under his management, and will have a salary and a percentage of the profits. She is also to be provided with dresses, and a female traveling companion at Mr. Frohman's expense. just before the execution. Perhaps he tried